

# Test Report

## TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST SITE DESCRIPTION

### MEASUREMENT ITEMS

5-1 Field Strength of Spurious Radiated Emission

5-2 Power Line Conducted Emissions

NOTE: Measurements in Scan Mode vs. Non-Scan Mode

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The measurement data reported in the original file represented a non-scan mode for both of power line conducted emission and spurious radiated emission because no emission level exceeded that of the levels in the scan mode.

In scan mode, the receiver only stays at a particular frequency for as short as 20 ms in certain channels as the scanning interval may change depending on the number of the memorized channels. This means that true emission levels may change along with the number of the memorized channels in the scanning mode due to changes in the duty cycle of the emission level.

Therefore, we measured the device where each memorized channel was scanned for 3 different points of frequencies in each receiver coverage range as shown in the original file and we confirm that no emission level exceeds the level reported from the ones measured in the non-scan mode.

## 5-1 Field Strength of Spurious Radiated Emission

### Test Procedure:

The measurements were performed in accordance with the ANSI C63.4-1992. Field Strength measurements of radiated spurious emissions were made at the open test site of a 3 meter range maintained by Uniden Corporation in Japan. Complete description and measurement data of this test site have been placed on file with the Commission.

The radio frequency spectrum was scanned in the range of 30 MHz to 4 GHz in accordance with the section 15.33(b) of the FCC Rules. The frequency below 1 GHz, the measurement was carried out by using CISPR quasi-peak detector, Advantest R3365A the Spectrum Analyzer in accordance with the sections 15.33(a) and 15.35(a). The frequency above 1 GHz, the measurement was carried out by using the Hewlett Packard 8566B Spectrum Analyzer in accordance with the section 15.35(b).

A bilog antenna CBL6111 was used to cover the range from 30 MHz to 1000 MHz. Narrowband tuned dipole antennas were used over the entire 30 to 1000 MHz range for precision measurements of field strength. Above 1000 MHz, a horn antenna was used.

For each spurious or harmonic frequency, the antenna was raised and lowered to obtain a maximum reading on the Spectrum Analyzer with antenna horizontally polarized. Then the turntable, on which the equipment under test was placed, was rotated a minimum of 360 degrees to further increase the reading on the Spectrum Analyzer. This procedure was repeated with the antenna vertically polarized. The unit under test was placed in its normal operating position on a turntable approximately 1 meter in height, with a normal power lead.

In order to convert the measured emission levels into field strength in dBuV/m, the actual field strength ( $E_f$ ) is determined by algebraically adding the measured emission level ( $E_m$ ) and the antenna correction factor (ACF) including the cable loss at the appropriate frequency.

$$E_f \text{ [dBuV/m]} = E_m \text{ [dBuV/m]} + \text{ACF [dB]}$$

FCC Limits:

Frequency	Field Strength at 3 meter
30 - 88 MHz	40 dBuV/m (100 uV/m)
88 - 216 MHz	43.5 dBuV/m (150 uV/m)
216 - 960 MHz	46 dBuV/m (200 uV/m)
Above 960 MHz	54 dBuV/m (500 uV/m)

Test Results: Refer to the attached test reports. All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the limits.

5-2 Power Line Conducted Emissions

Test Procedure:

The measurements were performed in accordance with the ANSI C63.4-1992. During the measurements, a standard voltage source is fed into the unit under test through a power line impedance stabilization network.

FCC Limit:

The radio frequency voltage that is conducted back into the AC power line on any frequencies within the band from 450kHz to 30MHz shall not exceed 250uV (48 dBuV).

Test Results: Refer to the attached test reports. All emissions not reported were more than 20 dB below the limits.